REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,393.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 48 / FOR SIX MONTHS.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 48
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

And but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. HEADMAN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20		Nov.
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Co bin	25	,, False Point	8
,, Alleppy	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10
,, Tuticorin	27		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. R. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSHEHR	4
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	15
,, Gwadur	30	,, Bushire	15
	Nov.	,, Bahrein	15
,, Muscat	1	,, Lingah	20
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Lingah	5	,, Muscat	24
,, Bushire	7	,, Gwadur	26
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	28
,, BUSHEHR	10	,, BOMBAY	Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 13th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	,, 3 8
Third Class	...	...	,, 1 8
Horses	...	...	,, 4 0
Carriages	...	...	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 2,305 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£30-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

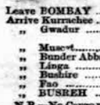
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 12th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. Rs. 44
Suez	35	22	8
Port Said	35	22	9
Alexandria	40	25	9–10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14–10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1872.

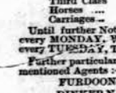
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM TO SURAT,



THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DECOSTA, Commander, will sail for Surat on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SIR WALTER SCOTT, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain PATRICK will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Ship SIR Walter Scott.

Bombay, 18th October 1872.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GATHAY, (2,983 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain J. M. ROGERS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. BEHAR, 1,723 Tons, and 300 H.P., Captain W. E. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 15th October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Rhoosuree Moolla or Baloo Sarung Street.

This day FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALAL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Parkeer Mahomed bin Aboobucker Kharkur Shaik Oomer bin Aboobucker Kharkur Fatmabai daughter of the late Aboobucker Kharkur, Mahomed Ebrahim bin Dadoo Meeya Caderjee, and Bahumbebee daughter of the late Dadoo Meeya Caderjee, the following landed property :

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing on the fezendaree ground, situate, lying, or being on the west side of Rhoosuree Moolla or Baloo Sarung Street, in the Island of Bombay and sub-district of Mandvee, assessed under No. 55, admeasuring 16 feet in breadth, and 80 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Rhoosuree Moolla or Baloo Sarung Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Khoja Hassum Nansee, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Saheb Bhoroo.

HEERALAL & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FORMOSA CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, sell by Public Auction in the Warehouse of Assoobhoy Gangjee, in Shamjee Husajee Street, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Thucker Munjee Bhimjee, ex s. s. Behar from Hongkong—

CEP
NFC

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of Sale.

Lots 1 125 Cases Formosa Camphor.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant., at 3 P.M., Mr. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder :

About 250 superior first and second class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Fort :

10 Cases Grey Shirtings.
6 Cases Prints.
1 Case White Figured Shirtings.

A lot of sundry old and surplus stock office furniture, &c., consisting of books, pictures, playing cards, stationery, show cases, maps, games, puzzles, &c., &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s. s. Bertram Rigby, via the Suez Canal :

On WEDNESDAY next the 23rd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 55 packages fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, Raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrups, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, 1 lb. tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Brown and Polson's corn flour, Lemaestre's fine mushrooms, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meat, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

VISITORS to MATHERAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st October 1872, and on every subsequent MONDAY until further Notice, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave NARELI at 7-10 A.M., arriving at Callian at 8-10 A.M., joining there the Ordinary Train at 8-25, which arrives in Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

ORDINARY SINGLE and RETURN TICKETS and the MONTHLY COUPON TICKETS will be available by this Train.

E. W. KEILY,
Officiating General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

NOTICE.—The CONSULATE of the GERMAN EMPIRE has been removed to No. 1 FORBES STREET.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

NOTICE.—The CONSULATE of the NETHERLANDS has been REMOVED to No. 1 FORBES STREET.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

AUCTION SALE OF SOME OF THE ASSETS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—The Liquidators of the above Bank have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms at No. 40, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November 1872, at 3 P.M., in one Lot, all such ASSETS of the above Bank as will be shewn in a list which will be submitted for the inspection of intending purchasers at the Auction Rooms on the day of Sale, and at the Office of the Liquidators a fortnight before the day of sale.

The conditions of sale are now lying at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 3 Bean Lane, and may be seen on any day during business hours.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to Liquidators.

17th October 1872.

THE s.s. GEELONG, from SUEZ, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. PERA, from Southampton, 19th September 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. PEKIN, from Southampton, 12th September 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

INDIAN CHARIVARI.

THE above will appear FORTNIGHTLY from the 15TH of NOVEMBER. Intending Subscribers will please forward their ADDRESS to No. 4, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, Nesbit Lane, Fort, MANUEL MISA'S SUPERIOR PALE DRY SHERRY, Green Seal, Rs. 18 per dozen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Riga.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

CROQUET,

Sets complete with Rules in case AT Rs. 12-8, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 8, 25, 28, 32, and 35.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh oil* from the liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent, medicinal, diætetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ; Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—WANTED, TWO IRON BRIDGE ERECTORS. Only men who have been accustomed to heavy work and understand handling heavy tackle need apply.

Application to be made to the Undersigned by letter, enclosing copies of Testimonials.

WILSON BELL,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the Undersigned have been temporarily TRANSFERRED to No. 1, Forbes Street, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.), until repairs to their former premises are completed.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th October 1872.

MR. JAMES MOORE is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

TENDERS are invited for the ORGAN in the TOWN HALL. It contains a large quantity of Mahogany and other Woods and about 1,500 Metal Pipes.

Tenders received not later than 12 o'clock on SATURDAY next at the Cathedral Vestry. Further information may be had of Mr. HEINS.

W. MAULE,
Senior Chaplain.

16th October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
CARR BROTHERS,
17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westpis. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang-Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c., can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce :
Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks :
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS,
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :
STATIONERY ;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes Writing Cases, &c., &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes ; Pommade, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT :—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,

BOMBAY.

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a clear and high preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER .....per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE ,, ,, 2-8 & ,, 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING AGENCY, BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE on behalf of themselves and of COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY, to transport parcels to and from England at the following unprecedented low and easily calculated rates, *which must be prepaid*, viz., for each lb. or fraction of a lb. Re. 1, provided that they do not measure more than at the rate of one cubic foot for each three pounds of weight, when they will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 3 per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot.

Parcels for shipment to England should be forwarded to the Elphinstone L. S. & F. Agency, opposite the Custom House, Bombay, and those for shipment to India, China, or Australia should be sent to Cockburn's U. S. Agency, 41, Haymarket, London, S.W., at least three days before the despatch of the Mail by which it is desired they should be forwarded.

Full particulars concerning the disposal of the parcels, including a declaration of their contents and value must accompany each.

F. MOOLJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1872.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have ; they keep well in any clime or heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined ; and in a notice of the Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt. packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt. ; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

ITALIAN BAND.—An Italian Band has just arrived in Bombay under the direction of Professor ANTONIO RICCI, who will be happy to give Musical Lessons, particularly for playing the Flute. Balls and Evening Parties attended on reasonable terms.

Address—No. 34, Kalbadevie Road.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The NEXT QUARTERLY COUPON on the FRENCH LOANS of 1871 and 1872 will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, from the 20th instant, at the Exchange of frs. 2·45 PER RUPEE.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz.:—

Length ..... 46 feet.
Breadth ..... 14 ,,
Depth ..... 4 ,, 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

HOTELS.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.

JUST arrived, by the Australian Mail, a few tons of AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, in CAPITAL CONDITION. Can be had in quantities of 2 lbs. and upwards. Every one who has tried these Potatoes has pronounced them to be of the most excellent quality. Apply early to

JEWANJEE & Co.,
Byculla Hotel, and Jeewanjee's Exchange, Fort.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co. are SELLING OFF at REDUCED PRICES, a quantity of last year's BOOTS and SHOES, to make ROOM for a NEW SUPPLY.

Bombay, 30, Meadow Street, 14th October 1872.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

REMEMBER MACHINERY IS HIGH IN PRICE IN ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, a WHEEL-CUTTING MACHINE, by Smith, Blacock, and Tennent of Leeds ; will cut Bevels or Mitre from 1" up to 3 feet ; brand new ; cost Rs. 1,000 ; will be sold for Rs. 800. Also a second-hand, but as good as new, Back-geared LATHE, 11" centres, with compound Slide Rest, with driving chuck and face plate and 4-p driving gear ; length of bed 18 feet, and bed planed for self-acting, by same Maker ; Rs. 500 ; cost Rs. 700. Also 3 feet of SHAFTING, one length 10 feet 3" diameter, two lengths 21 feet each, with ornamental pillar bearings with coupling-, &c. Also 10 PULLEYS, turned and fitted to suit ; 6 Pulleys 20", 1 Pulley 3 feet, Shafting and Pulleys, English-made ; cost Rs. 550 ; will be sold for Rs. 400. Also a splendid 2 H. P. Horizontal STEAM ENGINE and BOILER complete ; cost Rs. 1,300 ; will be had at Rs. 900. A large Bench DRILLING MACHINE, to bore 1½ hole to 6" deep. Also a lot of SMITHS' TOOLS, as Anvil-, Beck Irons, Swages, and Cast Metal Block, 6 heavy Vices, solid Boxes at 5 Annas per lb., &c., &c.

The Undersigned will be glad to ENGAGE HIMSELF with ANY PARTY wanting GOOD TOOLS, MACHINERY, &c., for a period of three years, for Rs. 300 monthly. It is no objection to go anywhere. But out of Bombay, with tools, &c. &c. ; and if in any Native State, if sanction of Government is obtained, Rs. 6 0. The Undersigned considers himself a Practical Engineer in all branches. He is a good Smith, Turner and Fitter, Brass or Tin Smith. Can cast in Brass, and knows a little in Iron Moulding, and can work in the valuable metals. And further, is a thorough Gun Maker in all its branches, and has Tools to do almost every manner of work. And has no objections to give a month's trial in all or any of the branches before mentioned.

A. LAING,
Machinist and Gun Maker, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

MRS LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10, CIVIL LINES, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most elegant and fashionable consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest NOVELTIES of the season, which have been specially selected for her from the best "Paris" and "London" Houses.

Price Lists on application.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO."
"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or Poona.

N.B.—"JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR KID GLOVES."

NEW COLD SEASON STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

			Rs. a.
GLOVES	Gent's White Kid Gloves	Per Pair	3 0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
	Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves	,,	2 12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each		9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each		8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each		6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk		12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.		60 0
	Badham's White Shirts		60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz		6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Br

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady; rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value P sh.	Paid up.	Last div. declared	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	227½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	290
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Comg. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
97,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,445
8,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	128
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	920
8,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21|3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	234
.....	£20	10|7·1	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19|5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Bhurumsey Spinning	1,775
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,350
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,035
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Mcrarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,580
400	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,025
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150*	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert ning Co.	550
350	3,000	2,0	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	275
150	12,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co.	7,550
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475 x d.
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co.	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	950
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co.	750*
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275 *
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	975
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
40	850	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co.	540
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220 xd.
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 x d.
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Preacher & Co	395
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	90

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '65	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	16	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Is. 10 25/32d.
London Bank	3 months' sight	Is. 11 5/16d. to ½d.
Do.	do. 3 Do.	do. Is. 11 9/16d.
Do.	Credits 6 Do.	do. Is. 11 5/16d.
Do.	do. 3 Do.	do. Is. 11¾d.
Do.	Documents 6 Do.	do. Is. 11¾d.
Do.	do. 3 Do.	do. Is. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do.	do. 99½
Madras	At sight	110
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do.	do. 226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1/7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	1/7
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years, do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE Market shows almost no change in any point of view. First holders continue as firm as we reported in our several previous issues, and all of their movements are apparently calculated to establish an advance of 1 anna per piece, to which the dealers are very much averse, as the interior buyers are still very unwilling to purchase at any advance in rates. It is generally well believed among native commercial circles, that the recent improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market is chiefly owing to some rumours having come in from American, which may, as it has often been the case, fall short of their accuracy, and thereby the Market may again fall down, which strongly makes them refrain from free operations; but the large amounts of purchases made by the spinners at home during the course of a short time have not received a due consideration from them. The purchases effected from the home spinners from the 11th to the 16th instant amount nearly to 49,000 bales, excluding 25,000 bales taken off on account of speculation from the grand total of 74,000 bales. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	2	6	to	Rs.	4	3 0
„	„	40 „	39 „	7	„	„	4	11	0	to „	4 12 0
„	„	40 „	39 „	8½	„	„	5	8	0	to „	5 9 0
„	„	45 „	39 „	8	„	„	5	8	0	to „	5 10 0
„ Printers		26 „	30 „	3	„	„	2	6	0		
„ Jaconets		40 „	20 „	2½	„	„	2	2	0	to „	2 2 3
„	„	45 „	20 „	2½	„	„	2	6	0	to „	2 6 6
Mad'polams		32 „	24 „	3	„	„	2	2	3	to „	2 2 6
„	„	30 „	24 „	5½	„	„	3	11	6	to „	3 12 0

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

750 Pieces	Grey Sh'irtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	8 lbs.	at Rs.	5	9	6			
300	„	„	„	No. 70	40	„	39	„	6½	„	„ 4 10 0
2,000	„	„	„	(fine)	40	„	39	„	8½	„	„ 5 10 3
3,500	„	„	„	(„)	40	„	39	„	8½	„	„ 5 10 0
500	„	„	„	(„)	40	„	39	„	8½	„	„ 5 10 6
1,500	„	„	Mad'polams	33	„	24	„	3	„	„	„ 2 2 5
200	„	„	White Mulls	40	„	20	„				„ 2 4 0
200	„	„	„	„	40	„	20	„			„ 2 8 0
200	„	„	„	„	40	„	20	„			„ 2 12 0

COTTON.

The Market has been firm, with little or no change in rates. Below we give our closing rates:—

Old Dhollerah and Bhownugger	Rs. 209 to „ 215
„ Comrawuttee	„ 216 to Rs. 217
„ Akote	„ 226 to „ 227
New	„ 233 to „ 235
„ Hingunghaut	„ 264 to „ 265
„ Broach M. G.	„ 246 to „ 247

The purchases reported are as under:—

56 Candies	Old Bhownugger		Rs. 211
25 „	„ Dhollerah		„ 207½
100 „	New Comrawuttee	(10th Mar.)	„ 225
50 „	„ Hingunghaut	(28th Feb.)	„ 265
60 „	Old Compta		„ 215

YARNS.

A slightly improved demand on account of the interior prevails, but prices remain unchanged. The following sales are reported to have taken place:—

6,000 lbs.	Mule No. 40	11¾ As. per lb.
3,000 „	„ „ 20	9 „ „
7,500 „	Turkey Red, 4-60	26¾ „ „
7,500 „	Coloured „ 4-60	14 „ „

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Geelong (s)	Babot	Suez, Oct. 4.
17	Phlox (s)	Baker	Surat, Oct. 15.
17	Riga (s)	Drysdale	Liverpool, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	M. Coast and Gon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawur, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ph'ox, to Surat.
Ship Geraldine, Pigot, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
13 Windsor Castle (s)... ——— .....London.
Othello (s) ..... ——— .....Calcutta.

Oct. DEPARTURES.
14 Windsor Castle (s)... ——— .....Calcutta.
Othello (s) ..... ——— .....London.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3 Peshawur, s.s., White, Suez, with mail.
3 Columbian, s.s., Angove, Suez, with mail.
6 Malacca, s.s., J. R. Gaby, London.
7 Sarthe, French troop ship, Madrins, Toulon.
8 Calcutta, s.s., Hansard, London.
8 Orissa, s.s., Shallard, Bombay, with mail.
8 Alnwick-Castle, s.s., Freeman, Newcastle.
9 Elgin, s.s., A. Hutton, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3 Peshawur, s.s., White, Bombay, with mail.
4 Columbian, s.s., Angove, Calcutta, with mail.
6 Kwangtung, s.s., Elton, Suez.
7 Malacca, s.s., Gaby, Hongkong.
8 Briton, H. M., s.s., Fellows, Gwardiful.
8 Orissa, s.s., Shallard, Suez, with mail.
9 Calcutta, s.s., Hansard, Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sept. 9 Tete, Portuguese Gun Boat, Amari, Lisbon.
9 Sena, Portuguese Gun Boat, War, Lisbon.
19 Danube, ship, Allen, Cardiff.
29 Achilles, ship, Turpin, Cardiff.
Oct. 3 Emirne, s.s., Barve, Mauritius.
7 Sarthe, French troop ship, Madrins, Toulon.
8 Alnwick Castle, s.s. Freeman, Newcastle.
9 Elgin, s.s. A. Hutton, Calcutta.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Victory	2477	Madras	Sept. 23
Africa	2279	Bombay	Sept. 28
Yorkshire	2773	Calcutta	Sept. 28
Una	1097	Bombay	Sept. 30
Vibilia	1241	Calcutta	Oct. 2
Mirzapore	3763	Bombay	Oct. 3
Rinaldok	1840	Bombay	Oct. 5
Coconada	[redacted]	Kurrachee	Oct. 10
Gallego Lorne	[redacted]	Penang	Oct. 12
Xantho	[redacted]	Calcutta	Oct. 12
Calcutta	[redacted]	Calcutta	Oct. 16
Khedive	[redacted]	Bombay	Oct. 17
Pekin	[redacted]	Bombay	Nov. 2
Gresham	[redacted]	Calcutta	Dec.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Phillpots, Captain, R. A., Bengal, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Hemans, Lieutenant, R. H. Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Cruikshank, Captain, R. E., from sick leave, from England.
Corringham, Captain, R. E., Madras, from furlough, from England.
Burn, Surgeon, 4th C. H. C., Madras, from sick leave, from England.
Codrington, Assistant Surgeon, 8th L. I., on duty, from Poona.
Hutcheson, Major, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Church, Major, Staff Corps, Madras, from furlough, from England.
Murray, Surgeon, Medical Department, Madras, from sick leave from England.
Iedell, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 17.

Mahall, Captain, R. A., Bengal, from sick leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Gordon, Major, R. H. A., Bengal, to rejoin, to Agra.
Moyle, Colonel, General Department, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Corringham, Captain, R. E., Madras, to rejoin, to Madras.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 16th October 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Staff Corps—Major W. H. Blowers from 10th Oct. 1872, to 9th Nov. 1872, on private leave.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals I. T., Assist. Surg. Wall is directed to proceed to Sattara to assume temporary medical charge of the 11th Regt. N. I., for the purpose of accompanying that corps from Sattara to Poona, under orders to reach this station by the 15th proximo.

POONA ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 16th October, 1872.

Major L. M. Davies, S. C., is placed on general duty, Ahmednugur.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Surg. Major L. Duff, 9th Brigade, from 14th to 31st Oct. 1872, on private affairs.

11th Foot—(1st Battalion) Capt F. N. Callwell to England, per P. and O steamer from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

19th Foot—Major F. W. J. Sewell to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

Staff Corps—Capt. H. E. Morse (offig. Adjt. 9th N. I.) from 16th Oct. to 9th Nov. 1872, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G. O. C. No 615 of the 28th ultimo.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. C. A. C. Hawkins, Pomby S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under Rule 14 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board in England.

Maj. G. H. Basevi, Bengal S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following appointment is made:—

Capt. C. F. James, S. C., to officiate as Brig. Maj., during the absence on furlough of Capt. W. H. Ross, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Medical Officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Asst. Surg. F. R. O'Kearney, M.D., 1st October 1872.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. Herbert Edward Penton, of the 1st Bat. 11th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub., 10th N. L. I., 3rd October 1871.

Lieut. Herbert Edward Penton to rank as Lieut. from the 3rd Oct. ber 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotion is ordered in the Commst. Dept., vice Maj. A. M. Shewell, Actg. Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, proceeded to the Neilgherry Hills, on 6 months' sick leave, to have effect from 16th July 1872:—

Capt. F. P. Worthy, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., first class, to be Actg. Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., second class.

In modification of G. G. O. No. 819, dated 4th Dec. 1869, the number of water-proof coats and caps to be supplied to the troops proceeding home on board H. M.'s Indian troop-ships will, in future, be 100.

Capt. A. G. Mayne, Staff Corps, Second Squadron Officer, 1st Regt. Central India Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, a member of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, Provisional Member of Council at this Presidency.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority conveyed by section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers in the Tannah District to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. T. Monck Mason, Actg. First Asst. Collr.
Mr. F. Birkbeck, Second Asst. Collr.
Mr. G. Ayerst to act as Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, until further orders.
Mr. W. H. Crowe to act as Asst. Judge and Session Judge at Tannah until further orders.
Mr. F. Birkbeck, an Asst. Collr. and Mag. F. P. in the Tannah District, is, so long as he is employed in that District, invested with powers, under rec. 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Mag.
Mr. Birkbeck is also invested with powers under Act IX. of 1860 in the Tannah District.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Birkbeck, Mag. F. P. in the Tannah District, to exercise the powers vested in a Mag. of Police by the said Act.

Azum Manockji Edulji, Manikdar of Soroor and Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Poona District.

Under the authority conveyed by section 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. W. F. Prideaux, Actg. First Asst. Resident at Aden, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commr. of Revenue by the aforesaid Act.

The Hon. the Actg. Chief Justice of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant to T. B. Ferguson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Clerk and Scaler to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, an extension of three months of the leave of absence granted to him by Notification dated 23rd March 1872.

Rao Bahadur Daji Govind, First Class Sub. Judge of Dhoolia, and Mr. G. Ayerst, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist. Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, on the 12th inst., at 11 A.M., and on the same day Mr. Ayerst made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Dr. W. Schlich, Offg. Conservator of Forests in Sind, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

Lieut G. C. Parker acted as second grade Depy. Conservator of Forests in Canara, from the 27th July to the 29th Sept. 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. Strip acted as Asst. Collr. of Customs, Kurrachee, from 17th May to 9th June 1872, in addition to his own duties as Appraiser.

Mr. D. B. Crawford, Third Class Depy. Collr. in Sind, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days, to rejoin his appointment.

In continuation of Govt. Notification dated 1st May last, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, on being relieved of his duties of Chief Secy. to Govt. by the Hon. F. S. Chapman, is appointed to act as Collr. of Bombay and Supt. of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr. T. Monck Mason acted as Collr. and Mag. of Kulladghee from the 26th of July to the 26th of Sept. 1872, both days inclusive, in addition to his ordinary duties as First Asst. Collr. and Mag.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, Actg. Collr. of Sattara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, on being relieved by Mr. J. R. Arthur.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that Surg. H. T. Daun and Surg. W. D. T. Tickhurst, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Civil Surg. and Registrar of Marriages, Ahmednuggur, on the 2nd instant, after office hours.

Surg. G. Y. Hunter to act as Supt. of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, vice Dr. W. A. Shepherd.

Under sec. 2 of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865, Dr. T. G. Hewlett is appointed to act temporarily as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on the departure of Mr. J. B. Peile.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secy. to Government, has been permitted by H. M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. S. Maidment, Chief Asst. and Acct., H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 8th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. F. Beauclerk, R.E., is appointed an Asst. Engr., second grade.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James F. Hathornthwaite, B.A., appointed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to the Bombay Educational Dept., assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL. B., has been appointed Actg. Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Dalal, M.A., has been appointed Actg. Head Master of the Surat High School.

Mr. Mahadeo Vishnu Kane, B. A., has been appointed Actg. Head Master of the Dharwar High School.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	„	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, 7th October, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Tar and Oruga Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and Trains will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice as follows, calling at all Stations:—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
Bombay	A.M. Dep. 7-30	Ahmedabad	A.M. Dep. 8-15
Surat	P.M. Arr. 7-45	Surat	P.M. Arr. 5-15
Surat	A.M. Dep. 8-30	Surat	A.M. Dep. 8-45
Ahmedabad	P.M. Arr. 5-25	Bombay	P.M. Arr. 8-0

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BHOWNUGGREE—October 17th, at Girgaum, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, aged 48 years, of apoplexy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENHAM—October 12th, at Howrah, the wife of C. H. Denham, of twins, boy and girl, the latter still-born.

TAPSELL—October 13th, at Oraie, Zillah Jaloun, the wife of Mr. H. Tapsell, H.M. Ireland Customs Department, of a son.

WILLIAMS—October 11th, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Williams, 9th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1872.

THERE is an impression existing in our mind that our two local contemporaries have been writing a great deal of late upon the bread question of Bombay, and, in connection with that subject, have been trying to make as terrible attacks upon us as they possibly can. One of them commenced by asserting that the analyses by Mr. Harris of Bombay bread (for which we were by no means responsible but which we accepted as they stood) presented "an impossible "bread" because of its large amount of nitrogenous matter, and the other has not ceased to go on hinting, in its usual envious manner, that we had not been impartial, had gone beyond the proper limits of newspaper discussion, and in the bread question had some private purpose to serve. We have not thought it worth while to notice the continued discussion of this subject for the following reasons. The illegitimate manner in which the *Times of India* tries to keep up its reputation among the more timid and servile of the community is too well known to require exposure at our hands, and so is the habit of our other local contemporary of surrounding matters of fact with clouds of words. Moreover, it seemed to us that a question of scientific chemical analysis was hardly one to allow a sufficient basis either for personal insinuations or for wordy controversy. When the matter under discussion is such as the incidence of taxation or the best revenue policy to be followed in India, it is quite possible by intermixable lines of figures got anywhere and dexterously turned to any use in clouds of words, or by the laborious concatenation of complicated sentences, to get up something like a decent appearance of argument or of statistical proof; but when the question relates to such a matter of scientific fact as the chemical constituents of any particular substance, mere words are of no importance, and what is wanted are the practical operations of the laboratory. We did quite enough when we pointed out that well known analyses of Polish and Egyptian wheat proved that there was no improbability in bread made from white flour having the large amount of nitrogenous matter which Mr. Harris had found in the breads of Bombay, and if our contemporaries had any real doubt on the matter their proper course would have been to get analyses of their own, prepared by competent hands, rather than to deposit columns of verbiage on the subject before the public. Further, it seemed scarcely worth while to discuss the chemical question until we learned what were the results of the analysis of its own breads which the Government has called for from the Government Analyser, Dr. Lyon. If these results are very nearly the same as those which have been given by Mr. Harris, we presume there is an end of the chemical question. A certain amount of difference there may and almost must be, for different loaves do not give absolutely the same proportion of constituents; the Government bread may have improved since Mr. Harris examined it, and all chemists know that nitrogenous substances are extremely difficult to determine exactly. Therefore an absolute identity between the analyses of Mr. Harris and those of Dr. Lyon is scarcely to be looked for, but if there is anything like a close identity between the two analyses we presume the question will be settled, so even the cavillers can say nothing more upon it, and we trust that when Dr. Lyon's analyses are concluded, the Government will gratify the public curiosity by losing no time in placing them at the disposal of the Press. For our own part, however, we have never seen any reason to doubt the correctness of the analyses of Mr. Harris, though we doubt, and most strongly, the propriety of persons trying to throw doubt upon such scientific investigations out of the muddy depths of their ignorance. Still more, we think, will the public agree with us in condemning the mean practice of, whenever a public question is raised except in the columns of a certain newspaper, of that paper immediately attacking the motives of those who may in any way take an interest in that question or may venture to deal with it in a public manner. This threatened introduction into the Indian Press of one of the worst practices of American journalism cannot be too carefully guarded against, and, we have reason to believe, already defeats the purpose for which it was intended and meets with general condemnation.

IN the early part of July the Bombay Government mooted the matter of getting up an Exhibition of Science and Art for Bombay, and it was intended, if the scheme were possible, to use the Victoria and Albert Museum for the display of the goods. A committee of three influential gentlemen was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of the proposition, and in reporting to the local Government that an Exhibition of the kind which was proposed could be held, they also took occasion to recommend that the goods intended for the International Exhibition of 1873, which is to be held in Kensington, might be unpacked in Bombay and displayed at the local Exhibition. We mentioned these facts a short time ago, and were poohpoohed and all but contradicted by an accomplished writer who went not upon the ground of facts but on his own private opinion that the idea of stopping and unpacking the goods on their way to England was absurd, preposterous, impossible or something of that kind, and that there would be scarcely time to get them ready again in time for the International Exhibition. However, the idea does not seem to have been so preposterous after all, because, when the suggestions and prospectus which the committee had prepared were despatched to the Supreme Government, the matter was earnestly considered in Simla, and quite lately, we believe, sanction to the temporary fusion of the Bombay Local Exhibition and the Indian branch of the International Exhibition has been accorded. We may therefore expect to hear in a short time of the appointment of a large and influential committee to take the management of the combined local and general exhibitions. As the public are already aware, a committee has been appointed to look to the goods intended for the Vienna Exhibition, which is to be held in May next, and we believe that it is not unlikely that some of the goods exhibited here will form a part of India's contribution to this great German focus of the art and science of the world. It is expected that the Bombay Exhibition will be ready for opening by the beginning of February. The local Government will advance money to meet the preliminary expenses of the Exhibition, and the Central Committee of the International Exhibition, whose duty it is to select and manage the Indian goods which are to be sent to London, will place a sum at the disposal of the local committee to defray the expense of repacking and shipping to England the articles which are intended for the London Exhibition. A number of articles will be selected from the resources of the local Exhibition to swell the list of goods intended for the International, but this duty is to be performed under instructions from the Central Committee and with the approbation of a gentleman whom they shall nominate. It is expected that this coming Exhibition in Bombay will be more interesting than anything of the kind which has been previously attempted here, and this it may well be, seeing that not only are we to have a display of the Presidency products but also of the specialties of most of the famous workshops in India. The telegram which was lately published with reference to the goods intended for the International Exhibition was not very clear, and we therefore give the following heads of the kind of objects which are destined to find their way to the galleries of Kensington. The first division, that of Art, applied or not applied to practical purposes, remains the same as it was in the two former years. The Manufacture Division consists of silk and velvet, steel cutlery and edged tools, surgical instruments and appliances, and carriages not connected with railways or tramways. The Division "substances used as Food" will comprise agricultural products, dry-saltery, grocery, preparations of food, wines, spirit, beer, and other drinks; tobacco; implements for drinking, and the use of tobacco of all kinds. In a subdivision of Division II. will be included cooking and its science, machinery for the grouping of Division II., and the raw materials used for the above-mentioned objects. Division

before it was even known that he would finally differ from his colleagues; so that I can only suppose the Government were disappointed he did not prove more compliant. What they really disliked was not his temper but his spirit, and hence it was sought to prejudice the public mind beforehand against his judgment. If this was the object, it has completely failed; Sir Alexander is at this moment one of the most popular men in England—a fact which would be more conspicuously evident were it not that the public are, as I previously stated, utterly sick of the whole business, and desire to forget it as soon as possible. The ministry, however, have taken the Lord Chief Justice's judgment so much to heart, that they have hastened to apply a counteractive, and Mr. Lowe, speaking yesterday at Glasgow, where he had the freedom of the city conferred on him, expressed regret that Cockburn should have reopened the subject and have treated it like a lawyer, rather than a statesman. Mr. Lowe, however, made an important admission—that technically, we were in the right, though looking to all the circumstances we were morally bound to do more in guarding the north against Confederate depredations.

Mr. Lowe, in the speech to which I have alluded, gave the working classes some admirable advice about strikes, warning them that a rise of wages produced by such means was scarcely permanent or beneficial, and predicting a painful reaction. Neither the working man nor his friends have much relish for honest truth of this kind; but there is a strong probability that the coming winter will vividly realise Mr. Lowe's anticipations. Already work is getting slack in the iron districts and hands are paid off; the London bakers' strike is a ludicrous failure; and the agricultural labourers, now that harvest is over, find the farmers turning them off and repaying them somewhat for the exactions imposed when power was temporarily on the side of labour. This is the return game which the labourers did not think of last summer in the height of their agitation.

The Bank rate was again raised half per cent. yesterday, and is now 4½ per cent, with every chance of soon being 5. It is right to say however that the position is very uncertain, depending on contingences of which we know little, such as the action of the German Government in withdrawing its deposit here. The probabilities are that we shall have a rather stringent money market between now and the end of the year, the Bank having allowed its reserve to fall rather low, considering the possible demands on it.

The report of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was issued to-day. The net profits of the half-year ending 30th June last amounted to £43,269-9-4, and the deficiency shown on 31st December last is now extinguished, leaving £19,361-1-7 at credit of Profit and Loss. The directors, however, cannot recommend a dividend, as a loss has been incurred through the failure of Gledstanes and Co. and their correspondents in India, on whom the Bank may have to claim for £28,000. The general business of the Bank is progressing satisfactorily.

The only failures this week worth noting have been Pigon and Wilks, merchants and gunpowder manufacturers, of Throgmarton St. and Dartford, and Thomas Sutcliffe, cotton spinning and yarn and cloth agent, Manchester—liabilities above £25,000. The cotton and Lancashire markets are, nevertheless, in a most unsatisfactory state, and though the former has this week been steady, we scarcely hope that feeling will continue.

BOMBAY.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—The Legislative Department will be removed to Bombay in the course of next week.

COLLECTOR AT SATTARA.—Mr. H. B. Boswell, Acting Collector of Sattara, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

HOUSE TAX AT BROACH.—We learn that the Broach Association has petitioned Government against the levy of a house-tax in Broach.

DENGUE FEVER IN BOMBAY.—We are assured that three or four Parsees, residing at Khetwady, have been attacked with the dengue fever.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Dulal, of the Elphinstone College, has been appointed acting head master of the Surat High School.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. G. Ayerst has been appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, and Mr. W. H. Crowe to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Tanna.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, one Shaik Boodin Burray was charged with assaulting one Bhagwan Damjee, and was on conviction fined Rs. 10.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—The Hon. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

CLERK OF THE INSOLVENCY COURT.—Mr. T. B. Fergusson, Barrister-at-Law, clerk and sealer to the Insolvent Debtors Court at Bombay, has been granted an extension of three months' leave of absence.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—A marquee is in course of erection, opposite the Town Hall, for the accommodation of the candidate at the forthcoming Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.—It is stated that H. E. the Viceroy of India during his visit to Bombay will not stay at the Government House, Parell, but tents will be pitched for him somewhere on the Esplanade.

STRIPES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, the Senior Magistrate sentenced a Mussulman named Budroodin Sheriff and another to receive fifteen stripes each for stealing a goat belonging to one Syed Osman.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Venayek Wasoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, who arrived in Bombay last week to receive the Commissioner of Afghanistan, again left for Poona on Tuesday last.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. James F. Hathornthwaite, B.A., appointed by the Secretary of State to the Bombay Educational Department, assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College on the 3rd inst.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a Hindoo carpenter named Boodajee Bhugwan, whilst at work in a house at Shamjee Husraj Street, accidentally fell off from a height of about twelve feet, and was seriously hurt He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at Dadur road on the body of a Hindoo lad named Vittoo Toolkaram, aged about eight years. The jury found that the boy's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a quarry hole.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Wednesday committed one Wussonjee Nuthoo for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of certain property belonging to his master Shamjee Gopal.

NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunuds to Mr. Sumukhram Navindraí, authorising him to practise as a pleader on the Appellate Side of the High Court; Mr. Bhairavnath Mangesh, in the districts of Rutnagherry, Belgaum, Dharwar and Canara; and Mr. Bhogiram Trimbakram at Surat.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th Oct. 1872, Rs. 1,51,62,310; add silver received during the week, Rs. 70,141; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 5,00,000; total balance, Rs. 1,47,32,514 There are in addition 1,39,210 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of death registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 15th October, was 366, being 7 less than in the preceding week, 70 more than the total of the week ending 17th October 1871, and 60 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 247 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—On Monday last, a coolie went to the office of Messrs Nicol and Co. and handed a note to a Parsee there. The note purported to have been written by a friend of the Parsee asking for a loan of twenty rupees. The Parsee suspected something wrong and went over with the coolie to the shop of his friend and showed him the note. The latter denied having ever written any note that day. The coolie was then asked to point out the man who gave him the note, but he could not do so.

THE INDAPORE MUNICIPALITY.—The Municipality of Indapore in the Poona District has applied to the Government of Bombay for a loan of Rs. 10,000, on the security of the Municipal funds, for the purpose of deepening and clearing the Bhargooram tank, and thereby improving the water supply of the town. The bed of the tank is at present in the occupancy of one Nagarao Krishna, who uses it for agricultural purposes; and it will probably be necessary to grant compensation to him in purchase of his right of occupancy. The amount of compensation will, it is believed, be well within Rs. 1,000, and the remaining Rs. 9,000 will be expended in clearing and deepening the tank. It is estimated that an acre can be deepened 3 feet at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and it is proposed to deepen 7 or 8 acres, but not to a uniform depth.

THE LATE MR. MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, a well-known Parsee merchant of Bombay, at noon yesterday at his residence in Girgaum. He was a native of Surat, but passed the best part of his life in Bombay, actively engaged in commercial pursuits in which he shewed great enterprise and foresight. He traded at one time very considerably until the crash of 1865, which overwhelmed him along with many others. For many years he held the post of agent to the Rajah of Bhownuggur, and was so, we believe, to the time of his death. For several years while carrying on the business of a merchant, he was also the managing proprietor of the *Telegraph and Courier* newspaper, and continued his connection with it until its amalgamation with the *Times and Standard*. He was lately one of the managers of the United Spinning and Weaving Company's mills. He was a gentleman of a genial nature, kind and affable to all, and generous in his treatment of those connected with him. He was attacked with a paralytic stroke yesterday and died in about half an hour afterwards.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY A SOLDIER OF THE 83RD REGIMENT.—Unfortunately we have to chronicle another attempt to murder—the would-be assassin again being a soldier, Private Welsh of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment stationed at Asseerghur, from what cause, or upon what provocation remains yet a mystery, the attempt to murder or otherwise bodily injure Corporal McKenna, belonging to the above corps. It appears that shortly after 9 o'clock P.M., Corporal McKenna was sitting upon his cot, preparatory to going to bed, when the prisoner made a terrific lunge with his drawn bayonet in the direction of the breast of the corporal. Fortunately the bayonet passed between the arm and side, inflicting but a mere scratch. The prisoner was at once secured and lodged in the cells of the guard room. The prisoner has, we understand, been sent to head-quarters, for the purpose of being tried by court martial. The corporal, whose life was so treacherously attempted, bears an exceedingly good character for patience and quietness amongst his comrades, all of whom unanimously express horror of the deed.—*Poona Observer.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain J. Baker, arrived on the 16th instant from Surat (October 15th) with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a cargo of 85 bars iron, and 23 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GEELONG, 1,216 tons, Captain G.J. Babot, which arrived on the 16th instant from Suez (October 4th) with the English Mail, brought the following cargo:—10 boxes specie, 2 boxes specie and pearls, 1 box notes, 12 casks wine, 1 box cigars, 36 packages ivory, 52 packages stores, 37 packages merchandise, and some other packages of goods unknown.

THE s.s. FIGA, 918 tons, Captain J. Drysdale, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—23 cases slates, 12 cases window glass, 1 case cutlery, 2 cases books, 4 bales paper hanging, 4 cases medicine, 650 bundles nail rod iron, 42 casks rivets, 13 cases thread, 5 casks tiles, 510 packages iron, 50 cases soap, 9 cases liquors, 5 casks wine, 19 casks tallow, 1 case toys, 35 bales yarns, 94 cases wine and spirit, 281 kegs nails, 50 cases brandy, 18 cases flour, 3 grind stones, 2 cases colours, 1 bale canvas, 400 barrels alum, 1 case stationery, 1 case perfumery, 2 gates, 4 iron rafts, 19 cases piece goods, 2 cases varnish, 2 cases saddlery, 6 cases hollow ware, 150 kegs lead ore, 90 bundles iron, 1 case sewing machine, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	OCTOBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 8 m	7 1	Friday 18	6 8 m	5 3
noon.	6 1		6 19 a	8 0
0 48 m	7 0	Saturday..... 19	6 45 m	4 8
0 32 a	5 6		6 52 a	7 0
1 22 m	6 5	Sunday 20	7 21 m	3 0
1 4 a	4 8		7 26 a	6 11
2 3 m	5 8	Monday..... 21	8 1 m	2 9
1 38 a	3 8		8 1 a	6 0
2 40 m	4 7	Tuesday..... 22	8 46 m	1 7
2 13 a	2 4		8 38 a	4 8
3 32 m	3 6	Wednesday ... 23	9 33 m	0 6
2 49 a	1 3		9 20 a	3 7
4 38 m	2 10	Thursday 24	10 35 m	0 2
3 42 a	0 6		10 14 a	2 10

Moon—Last Quarter, 24th, 1h. 41m. P.M.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB DINNER.

AFTER a pleasant afternoon spent at the sports got up by the Club (a report of which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*,) the members of the Bombay Football Club held their first annual dinner on Tuesday evening in the tent of the Bombay Cricket Club, which had been decorated with flags lent by the officers of the Daphne for the occasion. The company, which included a few visitors, assembled at a quarter to eight o'clock, and spent a pleasant half hour in talking of the afternoon's fun. Every one was in good spirits, and the proverbial dulness of the "half hour before dinner" was conspicuous by its absence; so that even before the usual time for the commencement of conviviality, a genial spirit prevailed. Soon after eight o'clock the company sat down to dinner under the presidentship of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, the president of the Club; Mr. C. Peile, solicitor, acting as vice-president. The menu card of public dinners is sometimes published and sometimes not, but it would, we consider, show a great want of appreciation of genius were we not to give to the world the following bill of fare, which contains many dishes, no doubt unknown to fame by the names given to them, but about which Mr. Smith of "Hammond's" can give every information, as they were prepared under his supervision. We can certify to their excellence, and so can every one who was present at the Football Club's dinner. The "oyster patties à le petit McPhun" were in great demand, but we cannot say that any large number was consumed, the reason being that they were pas petit comme McPhun Sahib, mais grand comme le grand McIver:—

POTAGES.
Ox-tail, à la "Have it down."
Printanier, à la "Rugby Rules."

POISSONS.
Pomphlet, à l'eau "Off side" Sauce.
Filets de Pomphlets frits, à la "Pick it up."

ENTREES.
Compotes de Pigeon, "Hatch" 'd à la Colaba."
Filets de Boeuf aux olives sautés à la M. Mowatt.
Oyster Patties au petit McPhun.

ROTS.
Roast Turkey à la Président.
Haunch of Mutton à la "Well touched down, Campbell."
"Glorious" Sirloin of Beef, à la "Tennent."
Boiled Fowls, à la Francière Murray.
Ham Glacé, à l'Espérance.
Patés de Pigeons, aux deux Avocats.
"Silent" Ox Tongue à la Paterson.

ENTREMETS SUCRES.
Damson Tarts, à la Queen of "Hart" s.
Langley Queen Cakes, à la happy Father.
Meringues disloquées, à la Highlander.
Plum Pudding, à la Harrow Foot-ball.
Tipsy Cake, à la "don't Shove."
Iced Pudding, à la Candied Orange Peile.

DESSERT.
A tous les autres.

An unusual feature on the table was presented in the shape of two large inflated foot-balls, which were placed in front of the chairman after dessert. No doubt many of the Scotchmen present thought the "sonsie faces" were those of large haggises, and if so great must have been their disappointment, for the balls contained nothing but wind! The balls were handed round after dinner, and, accustomed as they have been to pretty severe kicks for a few months past they must have been agreeably astonished to find themselves so gently and affectionately patted on the cheeks by all the devotees of football.

After an excellent dinner had been disposed of,

The President (Mr. H. Haxwell) gave "the Queen," and "Prince and Princess of Wales" in succession, then the "Army and Navy," saying that he thought with such representatives as General Gell and Commodore Robinson, and the gentlemen from the Daphne, both services would be well represented. (Hear, hear.)

General Gell, in responding for the Army, said it gave him great pleasure on behalf of the profession to which he belonged to return thanks. He thought that if people went to the football ground, and saw the determined energy and pluck with which the game was carried on they would agree that true British pluck was not wanting, and all he could say was that all of them deserved to be soldiers, and in saying so he paid them the highest compliment he could as a soldier give. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Captain Robinson on behalf of the Navy said that as they had been so good as to name him so prominently in connection with the toast, he would do himself the honour to return thanks on behalf of the Navy. He was perfectly certain that the game of football would always occupy a high place amongst the athletic sports of Bombay—(hear, hear)—and it would be the means of cementing the brotherly union between the various clubs. There was no need for him to recount the high deeds of the Navy, as there were others present who were better able to do it than he. (Hear, hear).

The President named Lieut. Smith of the Daphne, remarking that he was sorry he had not coupled his name with the toast. (Cries of "Smith, Smith.")

Lieut. Smith thanked them for the kind way in which they had drunk the toast of the Navy, although after what Captain Robinson had said he had not much to add. He had been in other parts of India, in China, and in Japan, and he might say that he never in the course of his travels saw any game which had been taken up in a more enthusiastic manner and with so much success as the game of football in Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M. Mowat said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in proposing the next toast—one that never fails to meet with approbation,—that of the Law; and we all acknowledge the power of the law. To do the subject justice, I should have to go back to a distant age, but happily a line has been drawn for us. It has been drawn at "the good days of yore,"—that goldon age of the poets when every one enjoyed peace and plenty. Then we had no Bench, no Bar, and I may safely add, no attorneys. We are thus not so well off as our remote ancestors; for, it has been ours to see that power has carried a measure right, but to this there was and is a limit. To public utility we owe the origin of justice: to public utility we owe the sacred rights of property. Do you ask me what we owe to ancient legislators: to such men as Lycurgus, Solon, and Justinian? They have left us precious heirlooms—heirlooms that we will do well to take care of. The heirlooms that we will do well to take care of. The works of great men never die; they leave an impress which cannot be forgotton. Our civil law and jurisprudence is to a great extent de rived from the Roman Code. Gentlemen, fortunately for us, civilization travelled westward, and it centred in, shall I say, the "Island of the Blest." Yes, if great Britain has reason to be proud of anything, it is of her glorious constitution, particularly that of the law. There, if anywhere—

Justice from her native skies,
High wields her balance and her rod;
There learning with his eagle eyes,
Seeks Science in her coy abode.

It would be tedious to relate all that has been done by the genius of the country to build up the vast stores of legal knowledge which we now find, but each one has nobly performed his part. We are far from perfection, but we are making efforts towards it. The days of Border forays and Highland descents on the Lowlands are past for ever. There quiet, peace, and prosperity are now to be found. Gentlemen, truly we live in the "reign of law;" and every year seems to be making rapid advances. Only two years ago we saw two great nations ot the continent of Europe, for what was really a small cause, pitted against each other in deadly strife. The result was the death of tens of thousands, and the loss of many hundred millions sterling. Now look at the other picture! Two nations, greater in that worth which we all appreciate, have had some differences to settle for years, and instead of the sword, what do we find? In a lovely city in Switzerland was to be seen the worthy representative of England—the head of our law—a man entitled to our respect, not more for what he has just finished than for what he did for us long before the Geneva Tribunal was ever heard of. Yes, for three millions and a quarter we have settled a dispute of a more complicated nature than what has just cost our continental allies two hundred times the amount. Well may Great Britain feel satisfied; well may her sons acknowledge "the reign of law." And while I use the word "law," let me mention that not in law only have its representatives been eminent. They have almost equally adorned literature, science, and art. Some of the noblest of our discoveries we owe to the inductive philosophy of Bacon. His able power of generalizing has led to important results. How much does oriental research owe to the mind of Sir William Jones? Permit me one other name—need I say that I refer to the Great Wizard, Sir Walter Scott. If he had not been a lawyer, we should have lost many of this finest characters. One character stands prominent from the rest—a lawyer too—Gilbert Glossin in "Guy Mannering." Who but one who was well up in his briefs could have given us such a picture? Let me add that, however much I may admire Glossin in a romance, I should consider him rather a dangerous one to have dealings with. Gentlemen, let us now come nearer home. In this city we have talent well represented; and nowhere is such better shown than at our Bar. Yes, as models of decisions those of the great Maharaj case and the Khoja case will live to a very distant age. And while we think of the Bench, let us not forget these quiet workers who do so much for us. Like the bees in the hive they have their own task before them. The attorney who prepares the case has a part to perform along with the pleader who unfolds the same before him who sits to decide. The talent we have here is not likely to fall off; I trust it will go on increasing, and that some nitches in the "Temple of Fame" are open to the studious. Gentlemen, I now ask you to drink to the Law, and I couple with the toast the name of a gentleman for whom I entertain the highest respect—I refer to my friend on the right of your secretary—Mr. Fraser Hore.

Mr. Fraser Hore briefly responded, and said that the profession did all they could to keep up the athletic sports of Bombay.

Song by Mr. Stephenson, "Robin Tamson's Smiddy."

Mr. C. Peile in a neat speech, in which he referred to the great interest taken in football by the public generally, proposed the health of their president, "Mr. H. Maxwell."

The President responded in appropriate terms for the honour done him.

Mr. Langley having proposed the "Merchants of Bombay," especially with reference to the Football Club,

Mr. R. Murray sang the following song, which he had composed for the occasion:—

Air—"Champagne Charlie."
There's something we have wanted long
In this town of Bombay:
Not transit dues, nor bunder fees,
For all "old Dan" may say;
Nor yet a great big drainage scheme
For spending our rupees.
O no, my friends, I think you'll say
We're wantin; none of these.

Chorus.
But Bombay Gymkhana is the thing, of course
Good for any game you like, my boys,
Up to any kind of sport.

II.
There are, who've rolled in Bombay dust,
At Hockey and Football,
And think that goal like lightning won
The grandest feat of all;
And others, who a clean of cut
Or good on drive have given:
While Golfers think a straight half stroke
The surest road to heaven.

Chorus.

III.
Though many a Jim thinks his game best,
Beside which others fade,
He must allow the existence of
A Jack of every trade:
So we, the Jacks, have asked the Jims
To dinner here to-night,
For we think that a Gymkhana, boys,
Must make all things go right.

Chorus.

IV.
We only want a piece of ground
Upon the Esplanade,
And leave to build a Pavilion
Tafford us pleasant shade;
And just a drop of something cold
To cool the lookers on,
And balcony where ladies fair
Our sports may gaze upon.

Chorus.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, in responding to the toast, said he was the oldest merchant in Bombay present, and that the merchants generally took an intense interest in the game of football. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Arthur Peile then proposed the health of "the Visitors," coupled with the name of Colonel Hatch.

Colonel Hatch returned thanks, and assured them that visitors took a very great deal of interest in the game, which he considered manly and athletic. (Cheers.)

Song by Mr. J. A. Cassels.

Mr. Balfour said the next toast had been entrusted to him, and it was the health of their president, "the chairman of the evening, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell."

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell returned thanks for the honour which they had done him, and said that instead of making a speech he would give them a song. (Cheers.)

Song "Kate Dalrymple," by Mr Maxwell.

Mr. Sedgwick said he had the next toast to propose, but he found that the wind had been entirely taken out of his sails on all sides. His theme was the "glorious" Tennent,—(loud cheers,)—the Secretary of the Football Club. To him he thought a great deal of the success of football in Bombay was due, and he deserved all thanks. He called on them to drink Tennent's jolly good health. (Loud applause.)

The toast having been drunk the company sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Song in chorus, "Oh Willy, we ha' missed you."

Mr. Tennent, who was received with applause, said that he begged to return them his best thanks for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, but really after the very flattering terms in which Mr. Sedgwick had proposed the toast, he felt quite shy in appearing to respond to it. When a Club possessed such an excellent committee as that of the Football Club, the post of secretary was a very easy one, and it was the committee they had to thank for the great success of the Club. For the little that he had done he had been more than fully recompensed by the great enjoyment he had had in the games. (Applause.) He felt sure that from the welcome and support that the Club had received this season, each succeeding monsoon would witness the Yellows and Reds contending for victory. He rather fancied the Yellows himself. In their game the ball was always going into touch, and this was perhaps the reason that some of them were rather "touchy," but altogether their games had been characterised by the greatest good feeling, and might this always continue. He had had a good deal of work that day, and felt, like a Football ready for play, blown. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Song by Mr. Hocking—"The Grecian Bend."

Commodore Robinson then proposed "The Press," and in doing so referred to the fact that the press was a common band of brotherhood, letting people know of all that was going on in the world. The press of Bombay had done good service to the Bombay Football Club, and he had much pleasure in coupling with this toast the name of Mr. Faichney of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Tennent said that before this toast was responded to, he should like to acknowledge the obligations of himself and the committee generally to the *Gazette*. Those connected with that paper had made the Football Club a kind of pet, and had done much to assist the Club and maintain the interest of the public in it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Faichney, in responding to the toast, thanked them for the very kind manner in which it had been responded to, and said he had also very much to thank Commodore Robinson for the way in which he had proposed the toast, and Mr. Tennent for the complimentary terms in which he had spoken of the *Gazette*. It had always been a pleasure to him and the other gentlemen connected with the *Gazette* to give prominence to the doings of the Football Club. And it would be a strange press which would not pay some attention to the games of such a club, for there could be no doubt of the great interest felt in them by the community of Bombay, and newspapers were scarcely worthy of the name which did not pay attention and give publicity to what interested the people of the towns in which they were published. Though the Bombay Football Club was a youthful club, having only been started this season, there could be no doubt that its proceedings excited more interest than that of any other sporting club in Bombay. (A voice—What about golf?) Well, golf was an interesting enough game no doubt, and the play both of the Golf Club and Cricket Club was worth seeing, but surely every one present must know that the attendance on the Esplanade on the Football evenings was at least ten times as great as that at any cricket match or golf tournament which had been held in Bombay for years past. (Hear, hear.) Most of the gentlemen who had spoken before him had been members of the club, but he could speak as an outsider of the great interest which was taken in the games by thousands of spectators, and of an incentive to the players to do their best—the presence of many of the fair ones of Bombay. (A laugh.) Gentlemen might laugh, but even those who laughed would no doubt feel the presence of ladies to be an incentive to do their best. The excitement amongst all classes regarding the International Match, in which both sides had been determined not to allow their opponents to win, and the decision of which they had had to leave for next monsoon, was something extraordinary, quite unprecedented in Bombay. He certainly agreed with some of those who had already spoken in thinking that the people of Bombay ought to feel obliged to the Football Club for having afforded them so much amusement on the Tuesday and Friday evenings during the dull monsoon months; and this led him to remember a scheme which he was sure all the Europeans in Bombay, and probably many of the natives also, had been glad to hear of—the proposed establishment of a regular Bombay Gymkhana. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether he was right in thinking that the Bombay Football Club had originated the idea, but he thought the idea of amalgamating all the sporting clubs in Bombay and forming a strong gymkhana such as afforded so much amusement in Poona, was a very happy one. Not only would a gymkhana such as was proposed afford amusement and recreation, but it would give people opportunities of meeting together, which were much wanted. He had been told by residents who had been in Bombay longer than himself, that there had been some decline in the sociability which there used to be in Bombay, and that people did not meet together so often as they did in former days, and he thought he saw in this proposed gymkhana an excellent means of bringing people together who had at present few opportunities of meeting. If the Government were only generous enough to grant the site required for the ornamental pavilion which the Gymkhana Club wished to erect on the Esplanade, he could picture to himself its broad verandah filled with ladies and gentlemen who would weekly be delighted to assemble in it to witness the athletic sports, and at the same time to enjoy a pleasant chat with their friends. It would then be a centre of attraction in more ways than one. (Hear, hear.) He could assure them that the journal with which he was connected would be at all times happy to do its best to give prominence to gymkhana sports, and to assist in the promotion of a permanent Gymkhana Club for Bombay, and he thought he might also say the same for the other papers. He again thanked them on his own behalf and that of the other representatives of the press for the kind manner in which the toast had been received.

Song by the President.

Mr. R. Murray said—Gentlemen—It is my pleasing duty to propose the health of "The Ladies." In the old days of chivalry such an honour would have been considered one of the greatest to which a man could attain on a like occasion. In my humble opinion it is so still. It is painful, however, to consider that the lot of human kind has not always been so pleasurable with regard to ladies. To commence with, the first Lot of all woke up one morning and found his wife turned into a pillar of salt. (Loud laughter.) But it is satisfactory to know that for many centuries since our ladies have assumed a sweeter aspect. (Laughter.) I think sugar is a stronger element among them nowa days, and that there is some truth in the old nursery saying—"Sugar and spice, and all that's nice, that's what little girls are made of." (Laughter.) The benefits conferred upon humanity by womankind have unfortunately at present only been realized in Europe, and especially in Great Britain. I suppose nowhere more than in Great Britain does a man more fairly gain the title of "gentleman" by the deference he pays to ladies and by the courteous decorum he observes in their presence; and while asking you to drink the health of the ladies and their prosperity I will ask you also to join with me in wishing a speedy amendment in the state of the womankind of India. I believe that one of the great causes of the natives and Europeans not better understanding one another is the mistrust engendered in the native mind with regard to women arising from the debased condition of the females of their families. Gentlemen, "The Ladies." Mr. MacPhun and Mr. MacIver will respond to the toast.

Mr. MacPhun said having to look up so far to Mr. MacIver, he did not feel equal to the occasion.

Mr. MacIver accordingly responded. He said that he felt unprepared for the honour which had been conferred on him. He thanked them for the way in which they had drunk the toast, and on behalf of the ladies he would say that they had derived quite as much pleasure from the football games as the players themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Song by Mr. Roberts.

Song by Mr. Sedgwick.

Song by Mr. Fennis, "The Visit of the Belgian Volunteers."

The regular proceedings of the dinner came to an end about twelve o'clock, but a couple of dozens of jovial souls kept up the fun "fast and furious" for two hours longer. Altogether, the first annual dinner of the Bombay Football Club was one of the most successful dinners we have seen for many a day.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Whenever the weather is variable, and the temperature constantly changing, the weak and delicate need be very careful to repel the first symptoms of disordered action or ill-health. The scrofulous and consumptive will find in these noble remedies the means of casting out the bad humours which originate an l prolong their sufferings. The Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day over the skin as near as possible to the part affected. It will penetrate and act most wholesomely and energetically on the diseased structure. It manifests a wonderful power in removing all taints from the blood, and consequently in curing a multitude of the same ailments which seemed to be almost irremediable.

MRS. BROWN ON THE BOMBAY GYMKANA.

WHICH, my dear Mr. Editor, I says it with sorrow but I do think they was a complete failure. In the fust place it was that billing 'ot when the sports began that I pretty nigh dropped down dead, and if it 'ad'nt been that Brown had most providentially brought a little drop o' summut with 'im in a bottle, I believe them athyleetick sports would have been the death of me, in this 'ere benighted and puspiring country.

'Ow I ever come to go at all is a marvel to me, but Brown come 'ome early this afternoon, and says to me, "Now then old 'ooman put hon yer best bonnit and we'll go and see the Jim Karnor." "Jim who?" says I. "Jim Karnor" says he. "Thank you, Brown, very kindly" says I, "but I don't know the gentleman, and I will thank you if you wishes me to become acquainted with any of your bachelor friends, to tell 'em to come and call on me in Grant Buildings between 12 and 2 p.m., when I shall be happy to receive 'em if I thinks proper, if not, I can say I'm hout, hor in the languidge of the country 'Nay monkey'—so if this Mr. Jim Karnor is Christian Parsee, Portuguese, Heathen, or Roman Catholic, I must decline doing myself the honner of making 'is acquaintance to-day." "Nonsense," says Brown. "No nonsense at all, thank you, Mr. Brown," says I, "if a english lady do not stand upon her rights in this country, and 'old up 'er 'ead, there's no knowin' where the persumption of some people may not hend." "Law bless my soul," says Brown, laughin enough to split 'is sides, "I never says as Jim Karnor was a man at all, nor more it is, it's the word they 'as 'ere for all sorts of athyleetick sports." "Oh, indeed, Brown," says I, "if such is the case, it is a monstrous pity you did'nt tell me so before, instead of aggravaiting me and letting me work myself into a fever with the thermometer at 92in the shade. 'Owever, if it is athyleetick sports as you wishes me to go and see, I shall be only too 'appy—but 'ow any one but them as is obliged can run about in this puspiring country is a marvel." "Never mind that," says Brown, "they does do it, and I s'pose they likes it, so put hon yer bonnit and we'll be horf in a buggy as I 'as waitin downstairs." "Never," says I, "Brown, you would'nt 'av yer lawful wedded wife ride in a 'ack buggy, knowing as you does the class of women as is only to be seen ridin' in 'em." "If you goes with me it will be all right," says he, "and if I even only sees anyone lookin' at yer, I'll knock 'im down." By this time we was alongside o' the buggy, so giving my 'and to the buggywally and shouting out at the top of my voice to 'im "kincho," and at the same time Brown giving me a most wiolent rise from be'ind, I was percipitated, 'nollens wollens' (as they says in Shakespere) up into the nauseous wehicle, and 'ope I may never 'av to ride in one on 'em again. There was a lot o' them cotton chaps standing about at the gate of the Green when we drew away from Grant Buildings, and I am certain sure from the way in which some on 'em looked and larfed, and one on 'em, a little imperent wretch as I knows well by sight, and who 'as lately cut off his wiskers and looks just like a man as used to play the cornet in a German band as used to come round our street at 'ome and my sister Jane used to think was nice looking, but I always called 'im the himage as I thought him 'orrid ugly. Well this little wretch as knows Brown who is connected with one of the cotton presses, calls hout as we passed, "Ullo Brown, you've got old of sumthing nice there!" which made a lot of the others larf, including some of them Greeks, Germans, and Hindoos, as I'm sure could'nt understand 'im, and only larfed to aggerivate me. Brown like a fool only laughed too, and thinking of it 'as worried me to that extent, that what with the athyleetick sports and the refreshments and the sun, and one thing and another, I feels that sleepy that I can't keep my heyes open, so must tell you all about the races themselves another day, and will now merely superscribe myself, Mr. Editor, your very obedient 'umble servant,

MARY BROWN.

Bombay, 15th October.

BENCH MEETING.

THE adjourned quarterly meeting of the Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. John Connon, chairman of the Bench, presiding. The following Justices were present:—Major W. A. Baker, Captain W. L. Searle, Messrs. J. Bogie, J. H. E. Hart, T. B. Kirkham, G. T. Robinson, J. Taylor, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Bhow Daji, Cawasjee Manockjee Limjee, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Rao Saheb Ganputrao Moroba, Rao Nana Moroba, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayance, and Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman said the meeting was held for the purpose of disposing of the items left from the last day. The first of these was the auditor's report of the municipal accounts up to the 30th September.

Major Baker said that with reference to his former remarks regarding the advertising of the accounts, he thought it right that it should be discontinued. He spoke with reference to para. 17 of the auditor's report.

Major Baker accordingly proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hart:—"That with reference to para. 17 of the auditor's report, the Bench resolve that the publication of the weekly statement in the newspapers be discontinued."

The following amendment was proposed by Mr. Bogie, and seconded by Mr. Taylor:—"That the statement of accounts be published monthly instead of weekly."

On being put to the vote the amendment was declared carried, the original proposition being lost.

Major Baker said that, with reference to para. 5 of the report, road repairs, he thought that a reference might be made to Government on the subject with a view to obtaining the ground free of charge. He would propose—"That with reference to para. 5 of the auditor's report, the Bench request that the Municipal Commissioner will communicate with Government in view to ground for road metal depots being allowed to the Municipality free of charge."

Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy seconded the proposition which was amended by inserting the words "and bricks" after the words "road metal." Carried in its amended form.

With reference to para. 10 of the auditor's report, "tobacco special duty," the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy:—"That with reference to para. 10 of the auditor's report, Government be requested to authorize the establishment which collects the imperial dues on tobacco, to collect also the special municipal duty, and a commission of 2½ per cent. on the amount collected is proposed as adequate remuneration for this extra work."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayance, and carried.

THE VEHAR WATER DEBT.

The Chairman—The next thing for consideration is a notice of motion by Mr. Percy Leith. He is not present, probably somebody may, with the consent of the meeting, take it up.

Mr. James Taylor proposed the following resolution—"That a memorial be prepared and presented to H.E. the Governor-General, praying for the remission of the excess amount of the Vehar Water debt, and that a committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. W. M. Wood, Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Mr. Rao Saheb V. Mandlik, and Mr J. Taylor, be requested to draw up such memorial."

The proposition was seconded by Captain Robinson, and carried unanimously.

THE VEHAR WATER DEBT.

Mr. Hart—I think the Bench ought to receive this report with the utmost approval. There can be no doubt that Major Tulloch has devoted a great deal of

THE KOOKA EXECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In *The Times* of the 17th of July there appeared a letter from Mr. William Forsyth, brother of Mr. Forsyth, late Commissioner of the Umballa Division, bringing to public notice an error in the Government of India despatch removing me from the service and transferring Mr. Forsyth to another division. Mr. William Forsyth points out that in furnishing to the Government of India the copy of a letter addressed to me by his brother after the Kooka executions, carried out by my order, I substituted the words "you have acted admirably" for "you have acted with promptitude and energy," and Mr. William Forsyth characterises the mistake as a "pure invention," adding, however, that the mistake, doubtless, occurred through inadvertence.

Mr. William Forsyth was surely cognizant of the cause of the error he points out. As, however, he has not thought proper to make this public, I beg you will allow me to relate the circumstances under which the copy of the above-mentioned letter was furnished by me to the Government of India.

In April last, when I was on a visit to Mussoorie, I received a letter from the Government of India, informing me that Mr. Forsyth, in a confidential narrative of the Kooka outbreak which had been laid before the Viceroy, had stated that I must have received his orders to keep my prisoners for trial some time before I executed any. The Viceroy remarked that this statement was not only opposed to my distinct assertion in the official correspondence, which assertion was corroborated by Colonel Perkins in his diary relating to the same event, but that it was also opposed to the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's own account of the same transaction in the official correspondence, and we were all called on for explanations.

My reply was a distinct denial of the fact, and I related fully all the occurrences of the day of the executions. My papers were all at Loodiana, but, as my recollection of all that occurred at Mulair Kotlah was very distinct, I did not wait for their arrival to reply to the Government letter. In the concluding portion of my reply I mentioned that Mr. Forsyth had, after receiving my official report of the execution of the 49 rebels, addressed the following note to me:—

"My dear Cowan,—I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out.

"Yours sincerely,

"January 17, 1872." "T. D. FORSYTH.

I had not submitted a copy of this note sooner to Government, as I believed I had Mr. Forsyth's full support and approval. I now learnt that Mr. Forsyth had, in a letter addressed to the Government, stated that he "deplored and deprecated" my irregular action, and I deemed it necessary, in my own defence, to submit to Government the letter I received from him after he had received my report of the executions. As stated above, the above quoted note was written from recollection. Some time after, on my return to Loodiana, and on a further reference, I discovered that I had made a mistake in the copy, and that Mr. Forsyth's letter was as follows:—

"My dear Cowan,—I write a line to say that I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted with energy and promptitude. I am coming out.

"Yours sincerely,

"January 17, 1872." "T. D. FORSYTH.

A corrected copy was at once submitted by me to Government. Mr. William Forsyth adds that the above note was written by his brother before he knew that his orders to keep the prisoners for trial had been disobeyed. I have only to state that Mr. William Forsyth's brother has fully admitted that this note was written after he received my report of the executions; and it is incredible that Mr. William Forsyth should not have been acquainted with this fact. Mr. William Forsyth has not hesitated to characterize an error of mine, of no material import, as a "pure invention." I will leave you, Sir, to characterize his assertion that his brother's note of the 17th of January, above quoted, was written before Mr. Forsyth knew that his orders had been disobeyed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LAMBART COWAN.

Mussoorie, India, Aug. 20.

THE JUDGMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN ON THE AWARD AT GENEVA

(*Times*, Sept. 25.)

THE "Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday, the 20th of September," which was published last night, is the most important, as it must be the final, State Paper on the great issue just concluded between Great Britain and the United States. After a reprint of the "Decision of the Arbitrators," it gives, in the first place, the reasons of Sir Alexander Cockburn for dissenting from the award, and it also gives "Statements of the opinions of Mr. Adams, Viscount Itajuba, M. Staempfli, and Count Sclopis, as delivered at the different meetings of the Tribunal." The final procedure, therefore, of the tribunal was similar to that observed in British courts over which more than one judge presides. The award may be regarded as the formal decree of the court; but each of the arbitrators, like our judges, expressed the separate opinions on which his conclusion had been formed. The latter statements, however, bear no proportion in importance to the "reasons" of Sir Alexander Cockburn. They are comparatively brief, and for the most part they furnish only a cursory examination of the matters at issue. They are what they profess to be—simple statements of the opinions of the arbitrators. But Sir Alexander Cockburn, in an elaborate judgment of 250 pages, has entered fully into the whole subject, as it was laid before the tribunal by the United States. Partly, perhaps, this course was rendered necessary by the fact of his having to justify his dissent from the rest of his colleagues; but he also seems to have been prompted by a desire, which his countrymen will appreciate, to place in its true light the conduct of this country in the different transactions in question. It is satisfactory to find that even the most adverse to Great Britian of the three foreign arbitrators—M. Staempfli—dismisses, as "facts which do not enter into consideration in the judgment to be delivered by the tribunal," such matters as the recognition of Confederate belligerency, the expressions of sympathy or antipathy during the war, the traffic in arms, and the issue of blockade-runners. But the counsel of the United States, who deliberately brought such matters before the tribunal, have at all events no right to complain of an opinion being pronounced upon them; and when Sir Alexander Cockburn, "sitting on the tribunal as in some sense the representative of Great Britain," feels impelled to vindicate the honour of his country from what appear to him unjust aspersions, he merits at once the thanks of Englishmen and the sympathy of every generous mind. . . . .

Our counsel, however, could only speak as directly representing our Government, and in that capacity it was perhaps justly felt incompatible with our dignity to discuss direct attacks upon our honour. But Sir Alexander Cockburn occupied as an arbitrator an independent position, and could thus render us a service we were unable to render to ourselves. The public will experience a legitimate satisfaction in perusing this powerful and indignant reply to the irrelevant and ungenerous abuse with which, in despite of the professedly amicable character of the arbitration, we were attacked. . . . .

It is, indeed, only reasonable that in submitting to make the reparation which is to be the conclusion of this long controversy, we should take a general review of the conduct which has been so bitterly impugned, and should re-assert, once for all, the complete impartiality of our intentions, and the equally complete neutrality of our conduct, subject only to those exceptions which, in the complicated circumstances of human action, may with peculiar justice be said to prove the rule. But Sir Alexander Cockburn's judgment will possess, of course, a more permanent importance in respect of his learned discussion of the principles of law applicable to the case. In this respect his "reasons" offer a conspicuous contrast to the "statements" of his colleagues. In their statements the consideration of the questions of law and principle occupies a wholly subordinate position to that of the facts. We may also be allowed to observe that it is difficult to place a high value on their legal opinions when we find such an arbitrator as Mr. Adams construing into consideration his consideration of the word "due" by the statement that "all lexicographers derive it from the Latin word '*debere*' which itself is a compound of two words '*de*' and '*habere*,' which means '*quasi, de alio habere*,' that is in English, to have of or from another." But it appears that one of the arbitrators, at least, thought the discussion of such points of legal interpretation superfluous. M. Staempfli, in his statement, plainly says that on any point on which the principles of international law are either the subject of controversy or are in disagreement with the three rules, it was for the tribunal to supplement the law by interpreting and applying these rules to the best of its ability and in all good conscience. Sir Alexander Cockburn interprets his colleague as arguing that "because the practice of nations has at times undergone great changes, and the views of international jurists have often been, and still are, conflicting, therefore there is no such thing as international law, and that consequently we are to proceed independently of any such law, according to some intuitive perception of right and wrong, or speculative notions of what the rules as to the duties of neutrals ought to be." If such can be the Lord Chief Justice's impression of the mode in which such questions as that of "due diligence" have been in some measure approached by the tribunal, it is evident we may, at least have been judged on a view of our duty which would have hitherto been almost inconceivable to an English minister, still more to an English law officer. Whether this disposition to measure international obligations by an intuitive standard ought to be displayed by a government is a point, perhaps, for fair discussion. But no one can doubt that it was in accordance with every habit of English, and, we may add, of American statesmen, to look in the first instance to the recognised standards of law as the guide for their conduct. If this consideration has been neglected by the other arbitrators, we may have been equitably condemned, but we have certainly not been understood.

Sir Alexander, however, brings into forcible prominence the effect of the new rules. He urges with great energy that, according to the principles of international law received at the time, "the equipping of a ship for sale to a belligerent, in the way of trade, was no offence against the law of nations, though it was an offence against the municipal law of Great Britain." On this point he quotes Mr. Adams, who admitted to Lord Russell that "the sale and transfer by a neutral of arms, of munitions of war, *and even vessels of war*, to a belligerent country not subject to blockade at the time, as a purely commercial transaction, is decided by the authorities not to be unlawful. They go not a step further, and precisely to that extent I commit myself to the doctrine." But to go thus far is to admit that, "as a matter of neutral obligation," the United States could not claim of Great Britain to prevent the equipment of the Alabama, provided she did not make our shores the base of her hostile operations. The Chief Justice admits that, by the Treaty of Washington this presumption of law has been altered. But he dwells on the anomaly of inquiring who ther weused due diligence to observe an obligation which, by the confession of the United States' Minister, we could not at the time be expected to recognize. How ever, as we have agreed to admit *ex post facto*, an accountability which did not exist at the time, and as Sir Alexander considers that, as a matter of fact, the officers of our Customs did display negligence in respect to the Alabama, he holds us liable for the escape of that ship. With respect to the Florida, he considers that the facts fail to establish any charge of negligence. With respect to the Shenandoah he protests "respectfully but emphatically" against the decision which holds us responsible for the misfortune, rather than the fault, of the colonial authorities at Melbourne.

CHOOSING OR FINDING.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE controversy as to which is the better of the two methods of marrying one's daughter in use in France and England respectively has not yet been decided by any preponderating evidence. Whether the parents—especially the mother—ought to find a husband for the daughter, or whether the girl, young and inexperienced as she is, should seek one for herself, with the chance of not knowing her own mind in the first place, and of not understanding the real nature of the man she chooses in the second—these are the two principles contended for by the rival methods, and the fight is still going on. The truth is, the worst of either is so infinitely bad that there is nothing to choose between them; and the same is true, inversely, of the best.

The French method is based on the theory that a woman's knowledge of the world, and a mother's intimate acquaintance with her daughter's special temper and requirements, are likely to be better guides in the choice of a husband than the callow fancy of a girl. It is assumed that she will be able to separate the reality from the appearance, to winnow the grain from the chaff. She will appraise at its true value a fascinating manner with a shaky moral character at its back, and a handsome face will go for little when the evidence of the family lawyer proves the poverty of the family purse. To the girl, a fluent tongue, flattering ways, and a taking presence, would have included everything in heaven and earth that a man should be; and no dread of future poverty, no evidence of the bushels of wild oats sown broadcast, would have convinced her that Don Juan was a *mauvais parti* and a scamp into the bargain. Again, the mother usually knows her daughters' dispositions better than the daughters themselves, and can distinguish between different idiosyncrasies and their respective needs as no young people are able to do. Laura is romantic, sentimental, imaginative; but Laura cannot mend a stocking or make a shirt; her hands are small—gloves six—and her arms are like tobacco-stoppers. She has no power of endurance, no persistency of temper, and no executive ability; but she falls in love with a younger son just setting out to seek his fortunes in Australia; and, if she is allowed, full of enthusiasm and delight she marries him, and goes out with him. In a year's time she is dead, literally killed by hardship; or, if she has vitality enough to survive the hard experience of roughing it in the Bush, she collapses into a wretched, haggard, faded woman, prematurely old, hopeless, and dejected; the miserable victim of circumstances, sinking under a burden too heavy for her to bear. Now a French mother would have foreseen all these dangers, and have provided against them. She would have known the unsubstantial quality of Laura's romance, and the reality of her physical weakness and incapacity. She would have kept her out of the sight and hearing of that fascinating younger son just off to Australia to dig out his rough fortunes in the Bush, and would have quietly assigned her to some conventional well-endowed man of mature age, who might not be exactly a soul's ideal, and whose rheumatism would probably make him chary of the moonlight, but who would have taken care of the poor little frail body, dressed it in dainty gowns and luxurious furs, given it a soft couch to lie on, and a luxurious carriage to drive in, and have provided it with food convenient and ease unbroken. And in the end, Laura would have found that mamma was right, and knew what was best for her; and that her ordinary-looking, middle-aged caretaker was a better husband for her than would have been that adventurous young Adonis, who could have given her nothing better than a shakedown of dried leaves, a deal box for an armchair, and a cup of brick tea for the sparkling wines of her youth. It may be a humiliating confession to make, but the old saying about poverty coming in at the door and love flying out of the window holds true in all cases where there is not strength enough to rough it; for the body holds the spirit captive, and however willing the one may be, the weakness of the other conquers in the end. On the other hand, Maria, square-set, defying, adventurous, brave, would be as one smothered in rose-leaves as the wife of a rich man here in England. The dull monotony of conventional life would half-madden her; and her uncompromising temper would break out in a thousand eccentricities, and make her countless enemies. Let *her* go to the Bush if you like. She is of the stamp which bears heroes, and her sons will be a stalwart race fit for the work before them. The wise mother who had it in hand to organize the future of her daughters would take care to find her a man and a fortune which would utilize her energy and courage; but Maria, if left to herself, might perhaps fall in love with some cavalry officer of good family and expectations, whose present "dash" would soon have to be exchanged for the stereotyped conventionalities of the owner of a place where, as his wife, her utmost limit would be riding to hounds and taking off the prize for croquet.

Such well-fitting arrangements as these are the ideal of the French system; just as the union of two hearts, the one soul finding its companion soul, and both living happily ever after, is the ideal of the English system. Against the French lies the charge of the cruel sale, for so much money, of a young creature who has not been allowed a choice, scarcely even the right of rejection; against the English there is the cruelty of suffering a girl's foolish fancy to destroy her whole life, and the absurdity of treating such a fancy as a fact. For the French there is the plea of the enormous power of instinct and habit, and that really it signifies very little to a girl what man she marries, provided only that he is kind to her and that she has not fallen in love with anyone else, as she is held to be sure to love the first presented. For the English there is the counter plea of individual needs, and independent choice, and that women do not love by instinct, but by sympathy. The French make great account of the absolute virginity in heart of the young girl they marry; and few Frenchmen would think they had got the kind of woman warranted if they married one who had been engaged two or three times already, and to whose affianced lovers had been accorded the familiarities which we in England hold innocent and as matters of course. The English, in return, demand a more absolute fidelity after marriage, and are generous enough to any false starts before. To them the contract is more a matter of free choice than it is in France; consequently failure in carrying out the stipulations carries with it more dishonour. The French, taking into consideration that the wife had nothing whatever to say to the bargain which gave her away, are inclined to be more lenient when the theory of instinctive love fails to work, and the individuality of the woman expresses itself in an after-preference; always provided, of course, that the *bienseances* are respected, and that no scandal is created.

WHAT'S THE SIZE OF YOUR FOOT?—A Shoe-maker, "A Working Man out on Strike," sends the following curious communication to the *Dundee Advertiser*:—"For the last five years I have been making boots for the ladies of Dundee—from the wives and daughters of merchant princes down to the girls at the spinning frame. I have worked in Perth, Glasgow, and many other places, and beside men who have been employed almost everywhere. From my own experience and theirs I can affirm that Dundee can boast on the average of the largest-footed females of any town round about. A tradition in our 'galleys,' however, puts Fifeshire on about the same level with Dundee—the average in that country running from 4's to 7's, or 9½ inches to 10½ inches. I came to the above conclusion from the boots I have been making for the time abovementioned; and I will now proceed to give you some details in the way of figures. We take our measurements with a size-stick. Every man or woman whose foot has been measured for a boot knows what that is. Men's sizes go up to—well, any distance. By the way, a man (even the wee well known in a country town not a hundred miles from Perth) whose foot could not be included in the ordinary size-stick. A brother craftsman of mine when taking that man's boots home used to say they were like the coffins of two little children. His foot measured over 14 inches. The longest length of a girl's foot according to our scale—and we must charge as for a woman's boot if the foot is longer—is 9½ inches. The ladies' boots in Dundee average in length from the 4's size (9⅜ inches) to the 7's (10½ inches); in Perth, from the 3's (9⅛ inches) to the 6's (10⅜ inches); in Glasgow about the same as Perth; while Edinburgh gets the credit in the trade of being a shade lower. In Dundee, I have made boots for females up to the length of 11's (12⅛ inches), but on the other hand I have made them in lengthreaching to the 1's size only (8⅜ inches) In Perth, I do not remember ever making a boot for a lady beyond 6's (10⅜ inches), except once, for an outworker, while I have fitted the 8½ inch foot of a pretty young lady with a pair less in size than 1's. Of course in a large manufacturing town like Dundee—where the females are so long in a standing position, as they must be in our factories—we cannot altogether expect the feet to be small; but I may here incidentally mention that in point of symmetry they are equal to their Perth, Edinburgh, and Glasgow neighbours, though these towns average a shorter boot.

INFANTRY LESSONS OF THE MANŒUVRES.

(*Times.*)

IF an intelligent soldier from a far-off country, such as Japan, were to pass through Europe studying the military systems of each country as shown at the Autumn Manœuvres, he would arrive at the curious opinion that the English Army, more than any other, believes in an infantry advance in column under fire of an enemy. It would be in vain to assure him that England adopted (not invented) the line formation for battle, and holds to it, as specially characteristic of British infantry tactics. He would reply—"I see that you always deploy, some time or other, before you are quite close to the enemy, but that, when under fire, is, of course, a manœuvre quite impossible in war, and I see whole brigades marching in column within easy range of artillery or even rifle fire of picked marksmen." No soldier at once honest and intelligent could contradict the statement. Brigades did so advance in column under fire on Salisbury Plain, and, what is more, supposing the country unfit for an advance in line, there is no other recognized formation. We trust that the days are over when English officers would answer that the present system served our purpose in the Peninsula, and must therefore be good for all time. That argument came consistently from the lips of those who opposed, first, the introduction of rifled muskets and then of rifled artillery. Their objections to improved armaments have been answered by the inexorable logic of facts, which cannot be disputed. There are facts, too, against the old system of tactics, only they are not yet so widely accepted and understood. Much has already been published on this subject, and among all writings, both English and foreign, nowhere is it better worked out than in the Wellington Prize Essay, by Lieutenant Maurice, R.A., upon whom a portion, at least, of his father's mantle seems to have fallen. But, as yet, no definite effect has been produced upon our old system, and there has been no official adoption of a new one. Supposing that the public opinion of the Army is not yet ripe, we shall endeavour to put forward with what amount of clearness we can the reasons why a change is imperatively necessary, the direction in which the movement must be made, and the result to be expected from it. Only one previous remark may to a certain extent disarm prejudice. It is this. All the changes which we advocate tend, not to a reversal of the ideas of the Duke of Wellington, but to a development of them, not required in his time, but now called for to meet the conditions of modern warfare with its roads, its railroads, and its telegraphs, its increased range, accuracy and rapidity of fire.

All conditions of modern civilization, the rapid diffusion of information and consequent decision of popular opinion, the immense numbers of men now easily put in the field or moved from one part of the theatre of war to another, the enormous consumption of food by these masses of men and their expenditure of ammunition, the drain upon the country's resources,—all these taken together, with the fact that every new invention is a fresh weapon in the hands of genius, contrive to render wars shorter and sharper, campaigns spent in manœuvres and attempts to outwit an enemy being no longer possible. Decisive battles will occur soon after the armies take the field, which is as much as to say that an army to be successful even against an invader must be prepared to make and receive vigorous attacks. For, as Von Moltke says, "the defender, if he wish to bring about a decisive result, must eventually himself become the assailant." It follows, then, that however peaceably inclined a nation may be or however determined to make war only in self-defence, it must train its army in peace to a style of tactics suited as much to attack as defence.

But the attack is not to be with the bayonet. Few as real bayonet attacks are used to be, they are still fewer now. The bayonet or the butt may be used in street fights or sudden surprises, but since a man can now easily load his rifle when in the act of walking or even running forward, and as it is far simpler to pull a trigger at close range than to get a bayonet inside the enemy's guard, it is almost inconceivable that a soldier should prefer cold steel to hot lead. In fact, all experience since the days of breechloading rifles tells the same tale, that the work of death and demoralization is now almost entirely performed by fire.

Take, as an example, the battle of the Alma, as described by Von Moltke, remembering that it occurred before the introduction of breechloaders, and that the Russian small arms were of a very indifferent character:—

"Owing to want of practice, they (the English) found great difficulty in simply making a forward march of about a mile, and then required several hours to deploy into two lines, the necessary space having been under-estimated by nearly 1,000 yards. The front of the first line extended two miles, and it was but two deep. In this formation they had to cross a river with steep banks, and to ascend a rocky slope in close proximity to a burning village and among enclosed vineyards. Opposed to the village stood at least two-thirds of the Russian force. As soon as the first line had ascended the opposite bank, the 2nd and light Divisions formed an irregular chain of skirmishers, in which the men of not only different companies, but even of different regiments, got so mixed up together, that it became no longer possible to fire volleys, or to make any regular movements. The Russians felt confident of breaking the thin red line at any point with their massive and powerful columns. But here the same thing occurred as late on in the advance of the 1st Division, and the same results were obtained everywhere. The Russian army, formed in several Battalion columns, one behind the other, advanced with a resolute and imposing bearing, without firing, and the thin weak-looking line of the English held its ground, and directed its fire on this dense mass, at a range at which every bullet could not fail to take effect. Before they could come to close quarters or deploy so as to deliver their own fire, the attacking columns halted, and a few badly-aimed shots were fired from the centre of the leading battalion, which, of course, was the only one that could be employed. Most of the officers, some of whom were of the highest rank, had fallen, but a lull for a short time the column stood firm; soon, however, it lost its wall-like appearance, and, becoming more in the form of an irregular cloud, at length gave way, slowly and unwillingly, and with a proportionally great loss. On this occasion, according to the account of Anitschkoff, the Vladimir regiment lost 49 officers and 1,500 men, but this is probably an exaggerated estimate. In these ever-recurring encounters of column against line the Russians lost, in barely three hours, 5,700 men—i. e., nearly one-fourth of their whole strength. The English, advancing in line and keeping up their fire, twice broke into the principal intrenchment of the Russians, which was defended by 16 guns. Their total loss did not amount to more than 2,002 men; and as the loss of the French must have been very much less, this part of the engagement cost the Russians, at least, twice as much as it did their opponents, and mainly decided the battle."

Here we see the line advancing with great difficulty, yet triumphing over the heavy column by developing a great front of fire. That the Russians been as well armed as the English, and had they shown a wide front, either by forming in line or swarms of skirmishers, would it have been possible for the English to have formed their line so as to advance with any steadiness at all? As it was, we find them requiring hours to deploy, under-estimating the space to be occupied, and at last skirmishing in confusion with different regiments mixed, so that no regular movements were possible. Yet the wide front conquered the narrow one, as it had done half a century before. The solid heavy column is now obsolete. Instead of it an English army would meet swarms of skirmishers, which would be perpetually streaming outwards and enveloping the flanks of the stiff British line. Which army then would present the widest front of fire? Concerning the question of the policy of attack or defence, it is sufficient for our purpose to say that all writers, without exception, even those most in favour of a defensive system of tactics, agree that attacks must be made at some period of a battle, and troops must, therefore, be trained to attack with vigour and resolution. Now, there is no formation for advance rendering to the energies of individuals as a long line which can only move in an orderly manner upon flat, smooth ground. On the ordinary surface of a country where battles are likely to be fought, no line could advance without frequent stoppages to preserve order.

Again, no formation is so difficult to bring forward under cover as the line. Even heavy columns may often be concealed till near the enemy; small columns such as can be formed with 100 to 250 men are easily brought forward under cover to within a few hundred yards. Individual men or small groups of skirmishers can generally conceal themselves from all but chance shooting until they are close to their work. There are, it is true, still existing in the English army officers who reject the idea of seeking cover, and would, in theory, send their men across the open. But as they are becoming rarer day by day, and are not likely to have much influence over the final decision of the question, we need spend but little time over the difficulties thrown in the way by one who would sacrifice regiments uselessly rather than adopt a revived, not new, principle, and who would abandon a field of battle rather than a crotchet. But there are now, by reason of the Volunteer movement, large numbers of the public sufficiently conversant with military affairs to understand a simple explanation, though they do not pretend to be military students, and to them we would address a few remarks concerning the changes which make the utilization of cover much more important than it was in the days of the Peninsular war.

Artillery fire and Infantry fire have been developed in three principal directions. The useful range is much longer, the accuracy at all ranges far greater, and the possible rapidity of fire increased to an extraordinary degree. Let us see how these tell in a battle, and, especially, how they influence the question of stiff formation in line.

In forming a line of battle, whether for attack or defence, all the best positions will be occupied by artillery, without reference to the line of the infantry. The guns will not be frequently moved, because the effect of their fire is not materially influenced by the addition or subtraction of a few hundred yards in range. It is by no means certain that the artillery will fire at what is straight in front of them. Indeed, the reverse would be the case if the enemy were advancing in line. The gunner knows very well that the fire of his gun will be sufficiently accurate so far as deviation to the right or left is concerned; his only difficulty is with the under and over. An advancing line, therefore, would be receiving a shell fire, not so much from its direct front as from that diagonal direction which is expressed technically as "*en écharpe*," or even almost directly from its flank. Batteries three or four miles apart could cross their fire upon a line advancing to attack, and the fire would be felt as coming from both flanks. What then becomes of the "thin red line?" It suffers as a column with a narrow front, but, very deep, would suffer from direct fire. Exactly the same principle is applicable, though in an inferior degree, to the fire of infantry, now that bullets fly with great velocity and striking effect to distances even of 2,000 yards. Let us not be misunderstood—we are not advocating long-range infantry fire, but only pointing out that the bullets fired directly against an advancing enemy will frequently range as far as second line or reserves, and that a small body of infantry occupying a position on the flank of an advancing line will range, perhaps, along its whole length. Two special instances of artillery fire employed as we have above described happened to fall under our observation at the Manœuvres. On the first day, the 6th of September, Codford-hill was held by the right of the Northern Army, which was attacked on its right flank by Horsford's advance, at the same time that the troops occupying Codford-hill were being shelled by Southern batteries on the other side of the river, both in front and flank of the defenders. The lines on Codford-hill were distinctly visible to the gunners of Major King's battery, which was playing upon them under the most favourable circumstances possible for artillery fire—namely, in the direction of their greatest depth. Again on the last day, when Brownrigg's Division turned the left flank of the Northerners, and placed 18 guns in position there, no officer, of whatever school, who saw the Northern brigades advancing against the other South Division and exposing their left flank directly to the fire of Brownrigg's guns at ranges of 1,500 to 1,200 yards, could fail to be struck with the want of adaptability of the line formation to the case in question. The Umpires on the Southern side declared that those two Northern brigades must have been thrown into such dire confusion as to be practically valueless for battle during a considerable time. Now the same work performed by the artillery on this occasion might have been done by infantry, if only they had been a little nearer than the batteries were. There was no help for it, if the line of formation were to be preserved. The fault did not rest with the officers who were leading the brigades, for they are forbidden to deviate from the instructions contained in the drill-book, and as they had without doubt received orders to advance, no choice was open to them. If it be asked in what formation could they have moved under such circumstances, we reply, in no definite formation at all, but exactly as Colonel Baker advanced his light cavalry on the last day of the Manœuvres of the Southern Army near Blandford—namely, by sudden rushes in loose order, across every open space, and by massing together wherever a little cover afforded by a wood or a hill gave opportunities. It so happened that the guns were able to fire at ranges very short for them, but even if another 500 or 1,000 yards had been added, their fire would still have been destructive under the circumstances, while it would have been perfectly useless against troops in proper order. So much for the power given by increased range.

With regard to accuracy the development of modern fire tells against troops standing exposed or moving in any formation whatever, and whether the fire be from front or flank. In combination with increased rapidity the great accuracy of modern rifles renders an advance across the open in either line or column a simple impossibility if the defenders are attacked in front and lie down or shelter themselves behind the thousand and one accidents which occur in every field of battle. The three improvements together—long range, rapidity, and accuracy—may be said to have this effect upon modern tactics, that it is no longer necessary as a rule for the defence to occupy with troops open spaces under view of the enemy; for in the first place the enemy will not choose them for his advance, and if he did, the fire of artillery and infantry of the first line from sheltered situations would so shatter him that he would fall an easy prey to whatever might come next, second line or reserves.

We arrive at certain principles derived directly from the increased power of modern artillery and small arms. The old formation for battle, with two beautifully arranged lines occupying the extent of country covered by them when deployed, is no longer right, and so far as the science of warfare is concerned, may be called barbarous. If this be granted, it is manifest that neither attack nor defence can be conducted with any hope of success in a formation based upon the principles hitherto understood and carried out by the stiff British line. Further remarks upon infantry tactics, especially upon the merits of an habitual system of attack or defence, must be reserved for another article.

GAS AT SEA.

IN some of our practical papers we have described some recent improvements in gas-lighting. The subject would, however, hardly be complete if we did not notice a valuable invention which extends the usefulness of gas by applying it to the lighting of ships at sea. A safe and available method of employing gas in this way has long been a desideratum, and has occupied the attention of many leading engineers. After numerous and costly experiments, an apparatus has been invented which is simple in design, ingenious in construction, and has been proved thoroughly efficient in working. It was first employed on board the Adriatic, one of the new steamers of the White Star line plying between Liverpool and New York, and after having been thoroughly tested on several voyages, during some of which severe weather was encountered, was found to be an entire success. Indeed, it is said that the motion of the vessel, so far from interfering with the proper working of the apparatus, seems rather to increase its efficiency. This was the difficulty which all previous inventions had failed to overcome. In consequence of the success of this first experiment a similar apparatus is erecting on board the Celtic, another steamship of the same line, now being completed at the works of Messrs. Harland and Wolf, Belfast. The gas produced is pure and brilliant; a jet burning 1½ to 2 cubic feet per hour, giving a light equal to 11 or 12 wax candles; the quality defined by the London standard would be about 16-candle gas. There are between 30 and 40 of these burners in the large saloon of the steamer, which will be thus as brilliantly lighted as any London ball-room. The inventors and manufacturers are Messrs. J. T. B. Porter and Co., of Gowts-bridge Works, Lincoln, and 1, Westminster Chambers, London.—*Architect.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF SEPTEMBER 28.

THE (Y)EASTERN QUESTION.—Will the bakers rise?

FORCE OF HABIT.

Recently two bankers met abroad. They at once began to compare notes.

PRIZE RIDDLE.

Why would a Novel written by Charles Reede and any other fellow be like pitch?

Because it would be *Bi-tu-men*.

FEELING REMARK.

"Happy is the country that has no history," as the schoolboy said on being flogged for the third time for not knowing who was Henry the Sixth's wife.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

Aunt—"Well, Baby, can you speak more distinctly than when we last met?"

Elder Brother—"O, yes, indeed, aunt! He can call a *Spade a Spade!*"

SCIENCE IN SEASON.

The weather, this year, was very suitable to the proceedings both of the National Association for the Promotion of Science, and the Social Science Congress. It was remarkably dry.

EPITHALAMIUM.

Pere Hyacinthe abjures monastic vows;
The childless Father has become a Spouse.
Blest with his Consort in their nuptial bower,
Behold the Hyacinth a double flower.

IMMINENT EARTHQUAKE.

His Holiness the Pope persists in calling, Italy, united under Victor Emmanuel, the Subalpine Kingdom. Those who coincide in their persuasions with the Holy Father, and believe in Papal excommunication, have cause to wonder that it has not, long since, become the Subterranean Kingdom.

A NOVELTY TO TALK ABOUT.

"The new piece, *Babil and Bijou*, is certainly in one respect a most decided novelty, for it comprises altogether above forty speaking characters."

"Forty speaking characters!" muttered Mr. Funniboy, laying down his newspaper. "Well, no wonder that the play is called *Babble and Bijou*."

AN IRISH DIFFICULTY.

Secretary of Mendicity Society—"What's your name, my good woman?"

(Answer unintelligible.)

Secretary of Mendicity Society—"Perhaps you'll spell it for me?"

Applicant—"Shure, and how could I spell me name when I've lost all me front teeth, your Honour?"

SEASONABLE.

Wife (returning from Shopping)—"Hullo, George! what's this? Have you been ordering coals?"

Husband (greatly elated)—"No my dear; but a note from Bloggins—actually—most kind—had no luck on the Moors. So, as he can't send us any birds, begs our acceptance of half a ton of coals!!"

Wife—"How nice! Now we can have that little dinner-party!"

MORE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

(*Answers to Sporting Correspondents.*)

Bullethead.—You can shoot without a licence, and on anybody's ground. Try it.

Winkle.—A shooting licence must be signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mufti.—In using muzzle-loaders, which are now almost exploded, it is unsportsmanlike to put the wad in first and then the shot.

Upup.—The best weapon for lark-shooting is a seven-chambered revolver.

Don Quickshot.—The only gun for hares is one fitted with a hare-trigger. But why ask such a question?

JONATHAN'S JUDGMENT.

Wal, now we've gained our cause, and the award,
I guess we can't act nohow but accord.
It is a triumph; that's a fact: but still,
They have considerably taxed our bill.
Three millions and a quarter. Come, I say,
We axed three hundred millions t'other day,
And, if we had got half of that air sum,
Of Arbitration somethin' would have come.

John Bull! What's that amount to that old hoss?
Ourselves wont feel the gain, nor he the loss.
Our claims cut down as close as madmen's hair,
I guess we shan't make much by that affair.

Bound if we have to be by our own rules,
We shall have made ourselves tarnation fools
When we air called on to, in arter years,
Keep filibusters back, and privateers.

But then we may repudiate the cuss;
Not do what we'd have done, but the revuss.
Meanwhile together in a lovin' cup,
Columbiar and Britannier liquors up.

ON SWALLOWING NATIVES.

THE *Madras Times* complains that any sort of native of India can make his way, here, into society which he would not dare to approach with his shoes on, in his native country. We are like mackerel, we are caught by any bit of coloured rag and tinsel. Our Madras contemporary suggests that all natives going to England should be obliged to register themselves, so that their *status* might be comprehended here. At present, Indian shopkeepers, it is alleged, are received, in blind faith, by gushing Duchesses and cosmopolitan Countesses. But, after all, what harm is done? A lady adds the coloured person to her party just as she adds any other novelty that can amuse her guests and incence her rivals, and if Ram Sing Juggernaut Puttalee Nautch comes in his pretty dress, and makes a feature in the group, he has earned his supper, and the party has seen a real live "heathen." The facts that the poor Indian may have an untutored mind, and have drowned his aged grandmother in the Ganges, do not seem to the purpose. It is more so, if he verifies the eternal telegram from India, "shirtings unchanged," but this point is not raised. Please, *Madras Times*, do not help to make our parties, stupider; you would not if you knew how dull they are with Indians, dowagers, and all.

VACATION LABOURS.

"Why, 'tis my vacation, Ha! 'Tis no sin for a man to labour in his vacation!"—*Falsta (with a difference).*

Mr. Gladstone is indulging in unusual relaxation; so much so, indeed, that, after the accustomed labours of the day, he spends as much as half an hour, three evenings in the week, in his favourite game of spillikins.

Mr. Goschen is improving his nautical mind by going through a course of nautical reading. His studies have extended through a wide range of literature, embracing Dibdin's *Songs*, *The Pilot*, *les Travailleurs de la Mer*, and *Mr. Midshipman Easy*.

Mr. Ayrton has been moving, as befits him, in the most polite society, and fostering his love of art by reading, for the tenth time, Mr. Ruskin's noble work on *Modern Painters*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is engaged in a momentous and minute calculation of the saving which, he thinks, might be next year effected in the Estimates, by making Government officials all use sand instead of blottingpaper, and employ common packthread in lieu of costly red tape for tying up their letters.

Mr. Bruce is fully occupied in framing such a code of extenuating circumstances as will in every probability suffice for the condonement of all capital offences.

Mr. Whalley is engaged in writing the Lives of the Popes, who roof the manuscript, as well as a presentation copy, he will probably crave leave to deposit in the Vatican.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson has been making a tour among the hoppickers, to persuade them to abstain from gathering a crop which is grown well nigh entirely for the use of the concocters of intoxicating liquor.

The Attorney-General has employed the greater part of his vacation in compiling such a series of instructions to our magistrates as shall prevent a brutal wife-beater from being punished with more leniency than a petty larcenist.

Mr. Cardwell, to keep up his military knowledge, devotes in his vacation, above an hour a day to practising the goose-step.

Lord Shaftesbury, being ordered to take more active exercise, is learning, under the eye of a competent professional, to play the noble game of skittles.

Mr. Disraeli is busily employed in perfecting his notion of a "Comprehensive Church," which shall comprehend the Moslemites, the Buddhists, the Hebrews, and the Christians.

Mr. Gilpin has given up the wearing of "Suspenders," and, in his vehemence against hanging, has taken down the pictures that hung in his dining-room.

Lord Elcho has been volunteering his suggestion to the War Office, with a view to their adoption at the next Manœuvres.

Mr. Miall has spent a great part of his vacation in dreaming of the day when a motion may be made to disestablish the Dissenters.

And finally, *Mr. Punch* has, as usual, nobly sacrificed his holiday in devoting the best part of it to the interests of his readers.

NOTICES.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pigeat

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHARK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are